Whig Young Men.—A special Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 23d of August, 1842, at 8 o'clock.

By order.

ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Ch'n.

S.D. JACKSON, Secretaries. TJ Our friend in Rochester can have a file of the Daily Tribune, vol. I. The price is \$4. Vol. II. ditto, if applied for soon after the close of the volume. We cannot agree to keep either long.

IT We are farther indebted to Hon. TRUMAN SMITH Conn. and Hon. E. H. ALLEN of Maine, for Congressions

For Literary Notices-Artificial Cold-Oregon-Bankruptcy Decision-and an Association Article on the Destiny of Man. See First Page.

For a Poem by Lowell-Earthquakes, and a Visit to New Brunswick, ture, of too weak mind to be responsible for his See Last Page.

The Treaty Ratified.

We rejoice in being able to state that the treaty between this country and England, lately negotiated by Mr. Webster on the one side and Lord Ash burton on the other, defining and settling the entire boundary between the two nations from the Bay of Fundy to the Rocky Mountains, and settling several other questions of difference and causes of heart-burning between them, has been ratified by the Senate of the United States, after patient consideration and earnest discussion, by the decided vote of thirty-nine Yeas to nine Nays-every Senator present; Messrs. Mc Roberts of Illinois, and another, declining to vote. The Navs are reported to have been Messrs. Benton (of course) and Linn of Mo., Buchanan! and Sturgeon of Pa., Allen of Ohio, Smith of Conn., Bagby of Ala., Condra of Lou., and another. We hope to have the vote authentically by this morning's mail. Messrs. Benton and Allen exerted themselves to

procure the rejection of the Treaty, as became them. Mr. Calhoun distinguished himself on the side of peace. We have heard that the injunction of secrecy is to be removed from the debate, but do not see how this can be, as the Treaty cannot be made public until it shall have been ratified by the British Government.

But although the details of the Treaty cannot be given, the substance is sufficiently well known; and we have not a doubt that, while the terms of adjustment are such as were desirable for Great Britain, they are more favorable to us than the boundary as we claimed it. We have not a question that, three years hence, Maine would not dream of surrendering the free navigation of the St. John's alone for all the sterile and frozen acres she relinquishes by this Treaty. The acquisition of Rousse's Point, and several other concessions of decided importance to us, evince the spirit of true conciliation which the British Embassador brought to the great duty he had undertaken. Each nation is millions richer for the mutually advantageous set tlement of the differences which have so long disturbed their relations. May all future differences have an issue equally auspicious.

Executive Patronage.

We heartily join the Evening Post in protesting against the interference by the Postmaster General, with the private affairs and business of our citizens, as shown especially in obtaining control of our City Despatch Post. We have all along possessed an excellent arrangement-suited to the wants and. in every respect, answering the convenience of our citizens-prompt, secure and under the centrol of a qualified private person. It was a source of conand its success sufficiently proved that there was no need of Government aid. But it seems the whole concern has been put, by special order from the Department, into the hands of Postmaster Graham; and now of course we are to receive our letters at our doors from the hands of an accredited agent of John Tyler.

We protest against this, first, for the general reason that it is an unnecessary and impertinent interference with what is no business of the Government. The President has no more justification for assuming control over this, than he would have for organizing a corps of errand boys to du the bidding of our citizens. It is in:rusive, and we believe it will be unwelcome. But, besides this, we protest against it because it is a new and alarming development of a disposition, not very closely concealed before, to make the whole patronage of the Executive an engine for securing power to a far greater extent than was ever before dreamed of in the most corrupt days of the Republic. In addition to the already numerous band of Post office clerks and agents, we are to have a hundred or two more-converting the department into a modern Briareus, more powerful and far less modest than its ancient prototype-stretching its arms all over the city, and thrusting its officious hands into the dwellings of all our citizens. We are to have a host of officials created, and paid out of the Treasury for the express purpose of walking about among our citi zens and discharging not only the duties of their particular office, but also "such other general services as may be required."

The truth is John Tyler is determined to increase to its utmost extent the number and the power of the office-holders dependant upon his will; for he knows that by this means alone does he increase the number of his supporters. The only possible way in which he can secure a single friend, who will even profess to support him, is to appoint him to some office-and if there be none in waint ence he must create one. This we believe to be the origin of this City Post arrangement-suggested and planned no doubt by some of his knavish and unprincipled plotters in this city. It is similar in character to his attempt to gain control of the expresses established along our principal routes by the enterprise of private persons. Under the liberal interpretation by Major Noah of John Tyler's circular to office holders, issued just after his a ;cession, these men will be enabled to render no mean service to the cause of Tylerism; for by their organization, and the very nature of their duties. they will come more closely into contact with the People than those of any other grade. It is a device suited to the dirty work they are to perform; and we shall be greatly surprised if then can be found service enough to do the service which will

The diminution of Executive putronage was one of the principles on which the Whigs came into power; and this as well as all other projected reforms has been thwarted by the base treachery of John Tyler. He seems to have an inborn, constitutional horror of every thing that wears the semblance of honesty; and the bare discovery of some course of conduct to which he was once solemnly pledged is all that is needed to set him upon its most open and atrocious violation. Under Martin Van Buren the abuse of official patronage seemed a native of New London county, Connecticut to have reached its lowest depth; and we believe no man on earth could have found a 'lower deep,' save the man who is now scouring the very gutters of our City for the willing instruments of his cor- country.

rupt designs. It is by such desperate and contemptible knavery as this that John Tyler seeks to fasten upon the People the curse of his rule; but he will find ere long that instead of postponing, he only adds fiercer fury to the indignation they will pour upon his head.

COMMETATION OF SENTENCE.—Governor Seward has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Thomas Topping, for the murder of his wife under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, to im prisonment for life in the State Prison. It was satisfactorily shewn, by a commission appointed for that purpose, that he suffered some time since a sun stroke, since which time he has exhibited the appearance rather of an idiot than of a rational and responsible human being. We understand that to Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS of this city is due the credit of having saved the life of a fellow creaacts, to understand the terrible nature of the deed he had committed, or of the punishment which awaited him; and too friendless to secure in his own behalf, by any interposition, the clemency to which he was entitled .- Incited by the extraordinary circumstances of the case, this lady procured the testimony of eight persons in this city, which convinced her that the man was not in a condition to be responsible for his acts. She went to Albany, and read this testimony to the Governor, who was thus induced to appoint the Commission of Inquiry. Their investigation discovered eight other witnesses, whose evidence was completely decisive, and would, upon trial, have forbidden the idea of a conviction. The report of the commission was sent to Albany, and Mrs. Stephens soon had the pleasure of receiving the commutation from the Governor.

On being told that he was not to be hung, Topping acted like a child-evincing great concern lest they should whip him in prison. He was teld that if he would behave well, he might perhaps at some time, obtain a release. He said he would and thought that they would let him out in about five weeks. This may show in what a state of wretched imbecility this man was awaiting his ex-

Had this wretched creature or his friends been possessed of a bare hundred dollars, he would never have been convicted of this awful murderfor the simple reason that he was never, either legally or morally, guilty of it. Mitchell, who had cash and friends, without the slightest ground could produce evidence almost sufficient to prove him insune; yet here is a wretched man who has neither; on his trial his counsel, whoever he is, thus entrusted with the life of a fellow beingtakes not the least pains to ascertain the truthcalls on none of the sixteen witnesses who knew him to have been insane, but allows his poor client to be convicted and sentenced to death for the commission of a crime of which he cannot even form a conception! Is this a worthy administration of that Law which is said to dwell' in the bosom of God '-to concern alike the highest as not being above its authority, and the lowest as not beneath its care?

THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY. No. 3, is just published. It closes Mr. C.'s great Speech on 'The Emancipation of South Ameri ca,' contains all that on Gen. Jackson's conduct in the 'Seminole War,' and commences his long and able Speech of 1820 in favor of the 'Protection of American Industry '-which will just now be read with especial interest. The work is well got up and neatly printed, and we heartily comvenience to the public and of profit to himself; mend it to general perusal and patronage. Few men are so well acquainted with our National His tory and National Policy that they may not derive aluable and profitable instruction from the Speech es of Henry Clay, which scarcely leave a point unregarded, while they contemplate none without throwing light upon it.

We observe in the Courier of Saturday a communicated attack upon this work, so evidently dictated by interested rivalry as to require no refutation. Its principal cavils are that the journals of thirty to forty years ago have not been searched to find every thing that Mr. Clay has spoken whether on themes of permanent or of transitory interest. Another objection is that Mr. Clay's Anti-Bank Speech of 1811, is reserved to be published in connexion with his counter Speech of 1832 in faver of the Recharter of the late Bank. The propriety of this course in a serial issue, where the Speech of 1811 would otherwise be seized by the Loco-Focos and used against both Mr. Clay and his friends, would seem obvious. The only remaining objection is to a transposition of two Speeches by a mistake which was long since corrected .-There is an unreasonable captiousness in this fault-

The Union announces with a flourish of trumpets that a Reply to Mr. Adams's Report is in preparation. Is n't that Report answered yet? Gov. GILMER has written one twice as long on behalf of the Guard, and C. J. Ingersoll another on behalf of the Locos, each with the advantage of seeing Mr. Adams's before uttering their own, to which Mr. Gilmer added the further advantage of inducing Mr. A. to held back for him and meanwhile sent off his own Report and had it published first-we think dishonorably. Still it seems Mr. Adams wants answering just as muck as ever!

IF A new Loco Foco paper is soon to be started at Philadelphia. It will support Martin Van Buren for President and Henry A. Muhler.-

The Loco-Foces of Mecklenburgh County, N. C., hold a Mass Meeting at Charlotte to-day o nominate John C. Calhoun for next President

GOUR MESS, Nos. 15 and 16, has just been received by Appleton & Co.

IF Passing through Water street yesterday, we oticed a crowd collected near the corner of Wall and on approaching, discovered a young man very in dustriously turning a grind stone. Upon making nquiries, we learned that he had been asking charity and emyloyment, and some wag had set him at work to turn the grindstone at a shilling per hour. He had then been turning with the most solemn earnestness for several hours surrounded by a crowd of spectators.

ACCIDENT .- A small canoe containing two negroes was capsized yesterday afternoon off White Point, near the Battery, on their way to Morris's Island. One of the negroes named Isnac, the property of Mrs. Willmans, was drowned in attempting to swim ashore. The other clung to the boat, and was rescued shortly after by another canoe passing [Charleston Patriotin that vicinity.

DEATH OF A VETERAN .- The Wilkesbarre Ad vocate announces the death of Gen, William Ross, who died at his residence in that town or the 9th instant, at the age of 82 years. He was and went to Wilkesbarre with his parents in 1772 and was the last man in the borough old enough at the time of the Revolutionary war to shoulder his masket in defence of the liberties of his Ohio-A Cheat Exposed.

The partisans and apologists of the Loce-Foco Gerrymandering in Ohio, so abruptly arrested by gislature, pretend that the Districting proposed by the majority was a fair and just one, because, as they say, according to the vote at the last Presidential Election, it would give the Whigs thirteen of the twenty-one Districts. The essential falsity of this apology will be seen by the following table:

MAJORITIES IN 1840. VI...1573..1954..73,351 VII. 1016. 609 67,719 VIII. 122 189 73,229 IX. 1026 844 75,292 XV...4235..4785..73,270 ---.85,568 XVI...3440..4199.. XVII... 741... 404...76,456 XVIII...1587.. ...2016.. ...6(,497 XXI... .. 799.... .. 708....66,942 Total..22,046 6,334 26,900 3.529

Corwin's clear majority, 15,712, Harrison's do. 23,331. Here it will be seen that with a majority of 15,712 in the State, the Whigs carried nine out of the twenty-one Districts, two of them by majorities of 21 and 284 respectively; and that with a majority of 23,331 in the State they did indeed overbalance their opponents in thirteen-five of them by majorities of 353, 189, 156, 136, and 33 respectively. Now no man of any party imagines that, Gen. Harrison being dead and his immense popularity in his own State out of the question, the Whigs can poll any such majority as 23,000 there, or even 15,000. No, 10,000 is the highest estimate of our friends; and this would give us but seven Members of the twenty-one, and a chance for the eighth. How mean, then, the artifice employed to conceal the iniquity of this Apportionment by those who cry out, 'Just see how fair it gives the Whigs thirteen Districts!' The Boston Post and Albany Argus are among the guilty.

Indiana .- We had India na papers vesterday, confirming the Whig gain of Senators in the Elkhart District, and rendering nearly certain the gain of another in the Warrick District. Should both these be sustained, the Whig majority in the Senate is twelve (31 to 19) at the worst, 30 to 20.) The scale seems to lean fairly toward our way. This morning's Mail will probably remove the doubt which still exists as to the preponderance

ILLINOIS .- We have returns of the election of 37 Whigs and 67 Locos to the lower House. Ford's majority will be large, but IF his vote will be less than Van Buren's in 1840. Hundreds of Locos and thousands of Whigs staved at home.

Rates of Travel.

The passage from this City to Boston (some 225 miles) now costs from \$1.50 to \$3; we believe \$2.25 is the average for being whisked through in fourteen hours in the most comfortable manner; while, within ten years, we have paid \$6 for a deck passage, been thirty hours on he way, at an expense of at least \$2 more. Rather an improvement, but the fare is too low now to live by. The fare to Albany (150 miles) is now \$2, which is high enough. To Philadelshia (95 miles) the fare is \$4, which is entirely oo high. Reason: the State of New Jersey exacts a toll of \$1 from each passenger for the support of the Government. This is equal to the exaction of tribute by the Barbary Powers of all commerce passing their shores. It ought not to be continued. Friends of Justice in New Jersey!

WINTHROP ATWILL, Esq., having retired from the Evening Journal, has resolved to start a new paper in Philadelphia. It will earnestly advocate the true Whig principles, and will, we trust, steer clear of such alliances as that with Reuben M. Whitney proved to be.

IF JOHN D. CATON has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, vice Thomas Ford, chosen Governor.

SHIPS IN PORT .- The Commercial publishes a list of the vessels at present lying in the harbor of New-York. The list comprises 121 ships, 21 barks, 105 brigs, 10 galliots and 1 ketch. There are also in port, the North Carolina line of battle ship, H. B. M. ship Warspite, French steamship Gomer, and steam frigate Fulton. There are only two vessels on the stocks-one of them'a large ship for Grinnell, Mihturn & Co.'s line of Liverpool packets, at the head of Cherry-street, and a small brig at the foot of Fourth-street, East River.

Croton Water-The Right Plan. To the Editor of the Tribune

How is it that when every scribbler is placing his schemes before the public, in reference to this very important subject, no one has spoken out in plain terms of the only view that can be taken of what is all-important both to the health of the community and to the tax-payers?

The object of the great expense incurred to bring the Croton here, was to give a full supply to all of pure and wholesome water.

It seems to have been decided to charge some \$20 or over to introduce it into each dwelling, besides charging an annual rent of from ten to twenty dollars for the use of the water.

New there are at least two-thirds, and probably more, of the buildings in this city occupied by persons who do not own them, and who are quite as likely to stay but one year as longer in their present residences, and can it be expected that they will willingly expend \$20 to have water brought to a house in which they may not stay but a few months?

Common sense says no-and experience, so far, says no-and the fact that some \$50,000 only has yet been received, and not one in a hundred using the water, should open the eyes of all to the inefficiency of the present arrangement, whereby so little rent is likely to be received for the water. and the community so little benefitted by its use.

The only true plan is to put the water in every house, at the public expense, to be defrayed by tax, and then charge the tenant for its use, and in a short time it would be used by every family, and the income for the rents would go far towards defraying the interest on the water debt. But if the present plan is pursued of keeping

under lock and key, as it were, it will prove a curse rather than a blessing, and it will soon be seen that such is the fact. There is not the least doubt that if a petition was circulated, praying of the Common Council such an arrangement as has been proposed, more than three quarters of the voters in the city would

THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY is said to be progressing rapidly towards completion. Its proposed improvements, will render it the most beauhe resignation of the Whig Members of the Le- tiful burial-place in the country, next to Mount Auburn. The Journal of Commerce says,

"The Trustees have already sold a large number of lots, and the prospect is that the attention of our busy population will by degrees be drawn towards this place of long repose, and so a few hours of life be devoted to what ought to be life's first care, and at least the question settled, of what shall become of the body.

We do not concur in this idea that 'life's first care' should be 'What shall become of the body?' and we doubt whether the clergyman at the Tabernacle preaches such doctrine. Yet it is desirable, doubtless, that a man's attention should be drawn towards his last resting place before his remains are.

The Housatonic Railroad is said to be going ahead vigorously. The means have been secured for its entire construction, which will be completed in October; so that New-York will this winter enjoy a complete Railroad communication to Albany, excepting the 30 miles of good steamboating at this end. The distance from City to City by this route is about 175 miles; the time required for the tourist will probably be 15 hours, or from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare \$5. This will not be bad, compared with 36 to 60 heurs' ploughing through snow and mud over the bleak hills of either stage-route: Fare \$8 to \$12.

IMPORTANT TO RASCALS .- It is thought that the Hemp crop in Kentucky will be twice as heavy this year as ever before. A good deal of it will be water-rotted, and so made more valuable than

GOV. CARLIN AND JOE SMITH .- We received per Glancus vesterday evening, a communication rom Quincy, Ill., dated the 9th inst., which from the lateness of the hour, cannot be inserted entire this morning. The substance is about this:-Since the election, Gov. Carlin has resolved to comply with the requisition of the Gov. of Missouri, and deliver up Joe Smith and A. P. Rockwell. The Sheriff of Hancock County, elected at the recent election, being a Mormon, the writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Adams County. The Sheriff repaired to Nauvoo and arrested Smith and Rockwell, when a habeas corpus was issued by some of the Nauvoo authorities, and the prisoner taken out of the Sheriff's custody and released. The Sheriff had just returned to Quincy and reported the facts. Our informant says, that it was currently reported, while ne was writing, that Gov. Carlin was then in the act of issuing orders calling out the military to enforce the arrest, and it was expected they would march on the day following for Nauvoo. Our correspondent, however, expresses the confident belief that when the troops reach the city Joe and his colleague will be among the missing [St. Louis Rep.

A From Story .- A gentleman, says the New Orleans Bulletin, lately from Washington county. Mississippi, relates that a body of water called Cole Lake, about 20 miles in length, 100 yards wide, and from 15 to 20 feet in depth, having once been the bed of the Sunflower river, with which it now communicates, lately committed a strange freak. A few mornings since, says the Creole, some of the negroes belonging to a plantation of Mr. William P. Perkins, situated opposite midway the lake, upon going to the shore observed great commotion among the fish, many of them darting to the bank as if mad, many bounding out and immediately dying, and others the larger ones particularly, rising to the surface of the water, peering their heads above, gasping as if about to die, and descending suddenly to the bottom. The next morning, the Lake for one mile each way was covered with dead fish, as were also the adjacent banks.

ticed the murder of Mrs. Holder, in Cambria Co. and the arrest of one of the supposed murderers, named Patrick Flanagan. We now learn by a letter in the Harrisburg Reporter, that the brother named Bernard Flanagan, has also been arrested The letter states that "The stories of these men touching the crime they are charged with, differed so essentially in every particular, that they have left no earthly doubt upon the minds of those who heard them, but that they are the guilty perpetrators of the foul murder. In their examinations they acknowledge every thing but the murder They recognized and acknowledged to be their the coat, shirt, hats, and a hammer and pair of buckskin gloves, all of which were found near the house of the unfortunate woman who was killed.'

FROM FLORIDA.-The U. S. steamer Beaufort. Capt. Poinsett, arrived yesterday from Palatka .-We learn from an officer of the army, who came passenger, that accounts from Cedar Keys were received at Palatka on the 13th inst. to the following effect: Billy Bowleg's, principal Chief from Sam Jones and the Prophet's band, in the South, who were sent out from Cedar Keys on the 7th inst. returned two days after, with Octiarche and Tigertail, of the Creek band, and several other Indians, all of whom express much pleasure at the prospect of peace. They also express a readiness to comply with the terms of Col. Worth, which have for their object the insuring of the permanent peace and tranquility of every portion of the Territory. This news is very gratifying, and leads us to entertain the most sanguine hopes of an immediate cessation of hostilities. [Savannah Rep. 17.

FIRE.-The smoke house on the canal above Allegheny caught fire at one o'clock this morning, and was burnt down. A considerable amount o bacon, 60,000 pounds, was destroyed, principally belonging to Mr. Leech of Allegheny, which was insured. The house we understood belonged to Mr. Gill of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.

[Pittsburgh Amer. A SUDDEN DEATH .- On Saturday evening, a man went into the shop of a barber, in the neighsorhood of Fifth and Walnut streets, and took a sent in one of the chairs for the purpose of being shaved. He had been there but a few seconds, when the barber, on proceeding to lather his face, discovered to his horror that the man was dead! [Philad. Inquirer.

PAINFUL .- Mr. Hendixon accidently shot his son, aged about twelve years, back of the Flood Gates, New Jersey, on Menday afternoon. They were snipe shooting when the father, in firing at a snipe that suddenly flew up, lodged the contents of his piece in his son's abdomen. No hope is enter. tained of his recovery.

DEATH FROM DRUNKENESS .- The annals of intoxication scarcely furnish a more shocking case than has just occurred near the city of Rochester. A Mrs. Turk was burnt to death by her clethes taking fire while she was drunk-and while her husband, though lying by her, was too drunk to save her from destruction! Her clothing was almost wholly burnt, saving only a small fragment between her shoulders and the ground where she lay; and her body was burnt to crisp!

[Rochester Eve. Post.

F We learn from a gentleman from Greenbush that the great Dam at the Warren Factory in Alba village, in the Fifth Ward of this city, gave way this morning about 10 o'clock, carrying away the old bridge, and at the same time doing a good deal of other damage, supposed to amount to several thousand dollars. [Trov Budget, 20th inst.

IF The Mentreal Herald says that notwithstanding the present depression in the money market, the new shares of additional stock in the Bank sign it with great pleasure; and if the plan is of Montreal, have been subscribed for with the utnot adopted seen, there will be such petitions eirmost avidity. By the charter granted to the Bank, culated, for there is already much feeling on the power was given to increase the capital stock £250,000, making the nett capital £750,000. BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The Trenty.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. As I presume you have a full report of all the

doings of Congress by daylight yesterday, I wil give you only that which transpired 'after night The Senate took a vote on the Treaty at a little

pefore 9 o'clock, the result of which was the ratio fication of the most important Treaty made for many years. It only remains now for Great Britain on her part to ratify it within the six months allowed by its terms. The opposition to the Treaty has been great and unbending. I cannot now give the vote, or any thing more than that of what you have been already apprised.

Another pull will be made for a Tariff of som sort. The Treasury has called on the House for another issue of Treasury Notes, and probably this may change the aspect of affairs somewhat in regard to this measure.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Monday, August 22-3 o'clock A. M. INDIANA ELECTION .- There is nothing positively decisive of the election in Indiana received this morning, but the chances are decidedly in favor of the Whigs, having a majority on joint ballot. The correct returns show that the Loco-Fo cos anticipated the result in many counties, and especially in two Senatorial Districts, putting them down in their anxiety "to crow," for the Loco-Foces, when there had not been received a single return authorising such a statement. IF It is well to remark, that we have one-half the Legislature positively-I think two majority-and that a Loco-Foco from the strong Whig county of Wayne is pledged-and now says he will redeem his pledge-to vote for the Whig candidate for U.

Suicipe in Louisville.-On Tuesday last, Francis Aushur, chief book-keeper in the hardware store of Messrs. McGrew & Stewart, corner of Main and Pearl streets, Louisville, put an end to his existence, by blowing his brains out with his pistol. He was a well-doing, industrious young man. No reason had been assigned for the commission of the deed.

Iowa Election .- The Burlington Gazette, Locofoco, gives returns from nearly the whole Territory. By these returns the council stands six to six, and one doubtful; add the House of Representatives, fourteen Locos to eleven Whigs, and one doubtful. This shows a large Whig gain over previous elections.

A MURDER .- On the 3th instant an affray oc curred at Columbus, Miss., between Mr. R. Sparks and Col. Thomas Williamson, in which the latter gentleman was killed by a pistol shot. Mr. Sparks surrendered himself to the civil authorities, and was committed for trial.

IF Mr. SAMUEL COLT made an experiment with his terrible Explosive Engine at Washington on Saturday, which is said to have been completely successful. A vessel prepared for the purpose was shivered to atoms at a distance of five miles. It was a repetition, on a larger scale, of the experiment he performed off the Battery on the 4th of July. The Intelligencer says that there was an immense concourse of spectators present, including the President, Heads of Departments and Mayor of Washington. Mr. Colt was near Alexandria; a signal gun was fired at Washington and in about twenty seconds thereafter a huge column of water rose suddenly into the air and when it descended not a trace of the vessel was to be seen.

Prof. MAFFITT preached his Farewell Sermon at Washington on Sunday last. His subject was 'Mind.' His discourse is spoken of as highly eloquent and effective.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA .- The following is an extract of a letter from General Worth, dated Cedar Keys, August 12:-

"I have now to report the thorough pacifica tion of this Territory. Holacta Emathlachee (Bowlegs) accompanied by two noted sub-chiefs, representing the Southern Indians, met at Tampa on the 5th instant, and, in their behalf, gladly accepted the concession reported in my despatch on the 24th ultimo. Coming with me to this place, they proceeded in search of the Creeks, and re turned on the 10th with Getiarti, Tigertail, and others, representing those people.

"The former are to pass within the designated limits immediately; the latter as soon as they can be collected. Some have already crossed the Suwannee, and the whole will have done so in ten or twelve days. Many have already signified a wish to be sent to their friends in the West; Tigertail particularly, is urgent to go immediately but I have represented the importance to himself to take a respectable band with him."

THE TREATY .- We understand that WM. S DERRICK, Esq., of the Diplomatic Bureau in the Department of State, will proceed immediately to England with the ratified Treaty, and is expected to bring back the formal ratification of it by the QUEEN of Great Britain. The Treaty will then be officially proclaimed and published. We heard also, on Saturday, that Mr. Secretary WEBSTER purposes going shortly to the North. His arduous summer's work well entitles him to some weeks of repose and enjoyment of the sea breezes of Marshfield. [Nat. Intel.

We learn, with great pain, that ISAAC RAND JACKSON, Esq., United States Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Denmark, died at Copenhagen on the 27th of July, after an illness of three weeks. [Nat. Intel.

RIOT AT ST. CATHERINES, U. C .- We regret to learn that the apprehension of troubles at St. Catherines, in consequence of the large collection at that place of unemployed and destitute Irisk laborers, has been more than realized. We have not yet received any authentic details, but we learn verbally the following: Last Wednesday morning the laborers assembled in immense masses, with banners bearing various devices and inscriptions, and proceeded to supply their wants with the strong hand. All efforts to arrest their proceedings were unavailing. The Catholic priest resident there informed the authorities that all his efforts to restrain them had proved useless, that they were desperate men and would have work or food. The town was completely given up to them, none daring to make any resistance. Several stores and mills were plundered of goods and flour, and an American schooner bound down, was boarded and plundered of the pork which formed part of her cargo. We have not heard that any lives were lost, but our informant says it was a terrible thing to see so many hundreds of men frenzied with passion and hunger with no restraint upon the impulses of their wild natures. We shall be anxious to hear full particulars. At the latest accounts the rioters were enjoying themselves upon what they had taken. Poor wretches, we fear a terrible retribution awaits them. One cannot help pitying them.

[Buffalo Commercial, 18th. GEN. GAINES .- There is a great deal of feeling

evinced in St. Louis, at a recent Army order, which went to divide the military district commanded by Gen. Gaines, the effect of which, it is contended, is to "strip him of his command and

PROMOTION .- Among the recent Army appointments conferred by the Pressent of the Senate, we are happy to learn that the gallant Colonel Worth has received the well-earned brevet of Brigadier

Trial of Lieut. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Reported for The New-York Tribane.

FIFTH DAY Monday, August 20. The Court organized at the usual hour, and the minutes of Saturday's proceedings were read over by the Judge Ad-Lieut. Sinclair called and eramined -The charge and

specifications in relation to the attack on the Island of Clernort Tonnere having been read, the witness said he could not remember the day, but he recollected Lieut. Johnson's randing on the island, and repairing his boat. The nex slay witness went with Lieut. Ringgold in his gig, accompanied y a large party of boats from the squadron, all under the command of Lient. Wiftes in his gig. When we got in it appeared the other crew had been endeavoring to land. The natives opposed their doing so, by spears and by throwing pieces of coral. After several attempts at landing, by officers getting into the surf and being driven back by the natives, Mr. Wilkes fired at one of the natives and struck im in the face. I saw the blood running from his eye, The man sat down and washed it off with salt water fro the holes in the coral. The other natives collected around him, when another gun was fired from a boat from the Peacock, two barrels, I think, from the same gun; and about the same time another gun was discharged from a boar from the Vincennes. [Here the witness said that he had no objection to give the names of the gentlemen who fired, f it were necessary.]

The Judge Advocate stated that they wanted all the facts Witness, It was Messrs, North and Field who fired. At he second discharge the natives retreated in a body.

Question. How many, sir Witness. I should say about twenty in a body with the exeption of one man whose friends were trying to drag him off. He was wounded by small shot in the breast. He appeared to be perfectly furious until he received another dis charge of small shot from the Vincennes's boat, the same a had hit him before at the second discharge. The guas were apparently loaded with small shot. After the natives had ne into the woods, a few officers and men swam through and landed on the coral. I saw them looking about for shellin the vicinity of the boat. I was under the impression that Mr. North attempted to make some observations, but wheth, er he succeeded or not I am unable to say. I ought to say that before Mr. Wilkes fired, a piece of coral was thrown in to his boat. Mr. Wilkes had given the natives a great many presents.

Judge Advocate. How many men were in the boats? Witness. I don't know, but I should think forty or fifty nen at least. There were seven or eight 5 and 6 oared boat I ought to say that Mr. Wilkes had tried to conciliate the

natives through an Interpreter. Judge Advocate. Were any of the whites injured by the natives? Witness. Not to my knowledge.

Judge Advocate. How long did the party that landed re

main on shore?

Witness. Not more than 10 or 15 minutes. They were hurried off by Mr. Wilkes after they had landed. Judge Advocate. Who was the interpreter?

Witness. A man from New Zealand who had been shipped in the United States. His name was John Sac. He die not appear to understand their language very well. He left the Island of Clermont Tonnere that night. Judge Advocate. In relation to the attack on Verro Lebre

state all you know, sir. Witness. We pulled in under the orders of Mr. Wilkes The natives were collected in large numbers, and appeared to be well armed. The first cutter of the Vincennes, which they had stolen, or rather captured with Mr. Knox, was

drawn up on the beach, and partly dismantled. Mr. Wilker sent the interpreter to tell them that they must give the boat up, or something of that kind. That was the talk in the Judge Advocate. We dont want the talk, we want what

Witness. Well, I heard the talking part in English, and he result was that the boat was brought down by the native with part of the articles which had been in her. We there eturned to the schooner, and Mr. Wilkes told us that "after inner we would go down and give those fellows a lesson by burning the town." The natives were leaving the town in large parties, when we pulled in for the town again. We landed without opposition and set the town on fire. I did not know that there were two towns. I saw no trees cut down, but I did see a few pigs killed. The yam houses were burnt with the yams in them, which I think were destroyed for keeping but were good to eat.
We returned on board the vessel, and that's all I know about
it. The houses had a thick bamboo thatching. It was a
very bot fire which we made with them.

Judge Advocate. In relation to the attack on Maiolo and

he destruction of the two towns there, Sir. What do you know of that? Mr, Hamilton. We admit the burning as testified to by

Judge Advocate. Very well then; we wont ask about was two or three weeks before the attack on the Island of Malolo. The Isle of Verro Ledro is about 80 miles, or

more, trom Malolo.

Question. Did you burn the yam houses there?

Witness. Isaw no yam houses at Malolo, but I saw hampers of yams in the towns there, and destroyed them mysell. I saw dead bodies after the retreat of the natives, bu cannot say how many, probably 5 or 10: but the natives car-ried off their dead and wounded into the houses and they were burnt up, as I suppose, when we set fire to their towns. I do not know that any tiving natives peruhed in the flames, but I believe one child did.

Judge Advocate. In relation to illegal punishment, Sir, of men under the command of Lieut. Wilkes!

Without the command of Lieut, winess?
Without, I was not under the immediate command of Lieut, Wilkes, except for a short time, and then I saw no illegal punishment. I saw the punishment of Peter Sweetney, but know nothing about the marines.

Cross-Examined by Hamilton, I did not go on shore at Cleremont Tonnere, but I saw wounded natives. resent at the capture of the first cutter. Mr. Knox had

or there is a the capture of the hist cutter. Bit. Knox had charge of her. I am sure there were none of her crew wounded, but I was not there to see. I have had some difficulty with Lient. Wilkes during the cruise.

By the Court. I was about 20 or 30 yards off the wounded natives which I have spoken of, and I was within gun-shot of them. Judge Advocate. Mr. President, I hold in my hands an or-

der from Lieut. Wilkes to Lieut. Hudson, which I propose to read in support of the 5th specification to the 3d charge. At this point of the case the Judge Advocate proposed to read two orders of Lieut. Wilkes to Lieut. Hudson, but it read two orders of Lieut. Wilkes to Lieut. Hudson, but it appeared that there was some discrepency between the dates of the orders and the specification, and after some talk about it, between the Judge Advocate and Mr. Hamiton, it was agreed to let these specifications stand for the present, but, subsequently, Mr. Hamilton agreed to waive the objection and let the case go on.

The letters were read directing Lieut. Hudson to capture a chief named "Poppeychuney," and also to search out a nest of convict vagatonds who had cut off and captured the American brig "Waverly."

Lieut. Walker called, and the charge read over to him in relation to the attack on the Isle of Upola.—I believe that round and grape shot were fired into the town of Saluahat and an armed ondy was landed and proceeded to a house

and an armed body was landed and proceeded to a hous to get the surrender of a chief said to be therein fortified. We did not find the chief, but we burned the town, and most of of Furi and Falaselalusa were afterward burned up, with

the fruit and other trees about there.

Question. Were these acts committed in self defence, or Answer. They were not committed in self defence, and I

do not know if done to recover property or not. I answer they were not: I recollect now, and I know why they were done.
Question. Did the inhabitants make any resistance?
Annoer. They did not.
Judge Advocate. In relation to the attack on Drummond's Island, as laid in the sixth specification, state what you

know, sir?

Witness. I know, sir, that hostilities were commenced.

An armed body was landed an Drummond's Island under the cover of a volley of musketry. The town, including the 'Spirit House,' and a number of canoes, were burned or otherwise destroyed. This was done in consequence of the supposed murder of a seaman belonging to the Peacock.

Question. Was the man a deserter?

Answer. I believe not, but I don't know—is a report I made on that occasion in your pressure or not,' it is I

nade on that occasion in your possession or not? If it is I ould like to see it Question. How did he get among the natives?

Answer. He walked away of his own accord. Question. Without permission, sir

Insteer. I do n't know. Question, You have said the man is supposed to have been nurdered. State what that supposition was founded on.

Answer. Well, it is very difficult for me to say, but I know. Answer. Well, it is very difficult for me to say, but I knaw it was the conviction on our minds from the conduct of the natives that the man had been murdered. When about to return to the ship I assimbled the efficers and crew and discovered that John Anderson was missing. Our attention was attracted by some unusual noise among the natives, the wemen and children dispersing in all directions. Some of the officers immediately left the bench to ascertain the cause of this; but returned without making any discovery. John Anderson being sail along I have not with Anderson being still alisent, I took two or three men with me and went in search of him, directing Mr. Davis to take two men in the other direction. I passed a short distwo men in the other direction. I passed a short dis-tance through the town, which at that time and in that quarter, was entirely deserted. I observed a body of natives ap-proaching me all armed, and apparently meditating in al-tack. As I had but a very small force I retreated to the beach. When I got there Mr. Davis was returning in the other direction, pursued by a body of armed natives, some of whom were stoning him. We immediately got atloat and lay off on our oars. The natives came down to the beach in large numbers armed. We waited perhaps half an hour after this and then returned to the ship with the firm conviction to the same of the same of

tion that John Anderson had been murdered.

Question. Did you know when John Anderson left your Assect. I did not know the time of his departure, but it was within 15 minutes of the time of my arrival. I left him

the boat.

Question. Was there any signs of blood about the boat of signs as If a struggle had taken place?

Answer. No sir. Half of the crew and one officer remained with each boat.

Question, How do you know that he did not leave the

poat voluntarily ! Answer, I presume that he did leave the boat for a short time, but I have not the slightest idea that he intended to desert. It is a fact that he had been in the boat for a long time and had resisted strong temptations to desert. That is my opinion, but I cannot tell what his views may have

Question. Are these all the reasons you have for saying John Anderson was murdered!

Answer. No, sir. The next day not a canoe came of

Assuer. No, sir. The next day not a cance came on from that town although the ship was surrounded by a great number from other parts of the island. On the morning of the attack on the town the natives were all armed and assembled on the beach to the number of 6 or 700 or 1,000 and again defied us.

Question. Had not Anderson a gun and a knife with himf. Assuer. He had a gun; probably a knife; but I did not hear any discharge of fire arms.